Number 351 ... May 11, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, May 11, 1793.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and seals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq. Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the Hon. Edward Shippen, Esq. Doctor of Laws, and the Hon. William Bradford, Esq. Justices of said court, to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on the 20th of May, instant.

Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done, and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that shall then be in the jail of said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Pittsburgh the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth!

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 21st day of May inst. in Pittsburgh, the following described tract of land, containing 338 acres, with allowance, lying on the east side of the Monongahela river, adjoining Elizabeth town on the south, Lemmon on the north, and Joseph Carrel on the east—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Craighead, and to be sold by me,

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1793.

Thirty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Montgomery county, state of Maryland, on the 17th of May last, two Negro Men, viz. BEN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has lost his middle finger, on the right hand, and one of his teeth broke before, is about 23 years of age. SOLEBRON, about 5 feet eight inches high, has a very black smooth face, large white eyes, and an uncommon large foot, about 18 years old. Likewise eloped on the 18th of June last, NACE, a black fellow, 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is chunky made, and has a large scar on his back, occasioned by a burn when a child. Nace is a brother to the above mentioned Ben, and they were seen together sometime after their elopement; it is more than probable they have obtained a pass from some villain. Whosoever takes up and secures the said Negroes in any jail, so that their masters gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home.

DAVID LUCKETT,
LEVIN LUCKETT.

April 16, 1793.

State of Pennsylvania.

An act enabling the trustees of Washington academy and the trustees of Pittsburg academy to locate the lands granted to said academies west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, if they shall think proper.

Section. I. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the trustees of the Washington academy and the trustees of the Pittsburgh academy respectively, shall be, and they are hereby authorised to locate westward of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, if they shall think proper, all or any part of the lands granted to said academies, by acts of general assembly, passed the tenth and twenty fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven: Provided, that the same shall not be laid or surveyed on any of the land heretofore reserved by any law or resolution for the use of the commonwealth, or that shall have been otherways appropriated by virtue of any law prior to the passing of this act.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April 8th, 1793.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

An act declaring Chartiers creek a public highway.

Section I. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passing of this act, Chartiers creek, in Washington and Allegheny counties, from the mouth thereof to David Bradford's mills, on the main branch thereof shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public high way for the passage of boats and rafts, under the limitations and restrictions herein after specified, and it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants desirous of using the navigation of the said creek to remove all natural and artificial obstructions from the mouth thereof to David Bradford's mills on the main branch thereof, and also to erect such slopes at the mill dams, now built on the said creek, as may be necessary for the passage of rafts or boats, provided such slopes shall be so constructed as not to injure the works of said dams.

Sec. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, taken or understood to prevent any person or persons possessing lands on said creek, who before the passing of this act had authority under the laws of this commonwealth to erect a dam or dams, shall be prohibited from erecting any such dam or dams that he or she may think proper. *Provided always*, That such dam or dams be so constructed and kept in repair, with a proper slope or slopes, so as the navigation will not be injured thereby, nor the passage of fish prevented.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April 8th, 1793.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to the act entitled, "an act to provide for the support of the government of this commonwealth."

WHEREAS it is proper and necessary to provide a reasonable and adequate compensation for those who are an dshall be employed in service of the public; Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the public officers hereinafter mentioned shall respectively be entitled to receive of this commonwealth, as a further compensation for their services in such office, the annual salaries and daily appointments hereinafter mentioned, that is to say; the speaker of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, respectively, the sum of one dollar per diem, for every day they shall attend their respective duties, in addition to the sum allowed them by the act to which this is a supplement; the members of the senate and house of representatives, respectively, the further sum of one dollar per diem, in addition to the sums heretofore allowed them by law; the presidents of the courts of common pleas, when attending the high court of errors and appeals, the sum of three dollars respectively, for every day they shall attend during the session of the said high court, and the sum of three dollars for every thirty miles they shall necessarily travel in going to and returning from the same; the assistant judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, respectively, in addition to the sum heretofore allowed them by law; and to the assistant judges of the several other courts of common pleas in this state, the sum of sixty dollars, respectively, in addition to the sum heretofore allowed them by law.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said salaries and allowances, respectively, shall commence from the several periods hereafter mentioned, that is to say; for the speaker and members of each branch of the legislature, from the day of the commencement of the present session of the general assembly, and for the assistant judges of the courts of common pleas, from the first day of January last past.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL POWELL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved April the 8th, 1793.
THOMS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, March 1.

YESTERDAY the field pieces belonging to the different volunteer companies were seized by a party of the military, and lodged in the arsenal. Some fire arms were also seized at several gun-makers in this city. This was in consequence of the powder bill, which received the royal assent on Monday last.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE Feb. 9.

We are informed, that the French advanced posts, after an obstinate conflict, forced the Austrians to evacuate Wassenberg, Bergein and Esselt. The day before yesterday the French troops took possession of the villages of Vaels, Gulpen and Herl, in Dutch Guelderland.

WHITEHAVEN, Feb. 26.

Capt. Hartley, of the Rodney, who arrived here on Sunday from the isle of Man, brought an account of an engagement on Saturday, off the Calf of Man, between two frigates, which account is confirmed by two vessels arrived at Workington, which passed the frigates at some distance, After the engagement had continued some time, the firing is said to have ceased for a short space, when it was renewed with great vigour, and the conflict is supposed to have been a very severe one; but the event is not known.

The English frigate is supposed to be the Squirrel; the engagement was distinctly seen from the island, and the firing had continued for some hours.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.

The communications by post from France, Brabant, Flanders, and Leige, are stopped by the authority of the states-general, in order that the enemy may not be apprised of the measures taken for our defence—we are, however well informed as to their progress.

Dumourier is now at Moerdyk, but with a force less formidable than reported. The Klundertz and Williamstadts have been attacked without effect. Our gun-boats stationed on the rivers are numerous and well appointed; we look to them for the security of the provence of Holland.

From the Boompies, our fashionable promenade at Rotterdam, we heard last night, distinctly, a strong cannonading, levelled, as we supposed, against Williamstadts.

The arrival of military and naval succours from England, the intimation of Lord Auckland states, will be within twelve hours from the date of this dispatch.

HAGUE, Feb. 24

The French privateers have taken the Culloden, from Leith, and carried her into Boulogne; likewise the Fly, capt. Wright, from Exeter to London; and at Ostend, the Favourite, capt. Lambert, from Leghorn.

Letters from Hanover state, that the troops who formed the Cordon on the frontiers, are withdrawn, and will join the body of Hanoverians, which has received orders to march into Westphalai.

LEGHORN, January 31.

The Grand Duke has sent an express to Vienna with intelligence which has been received here by private letter, that the French are in possession of the island of Sardinia.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

General Dumourier, has published a proclamation to the Batavians, announcing that he was going to advance, at the head of 50,000 men, to deliver them from the slavery under which they groan; or, (as we should say in English) to disengage them from every species of salutary subordination.

By the French papers it appears, that Dumourier, in a letter dated the 26th, to the commissioners at Brussels, and transmitted by them to the convention, announces, that Klundert was taken by the French on the night of the 25th, that Williamstadt was to be

attacked on the following night, and he had no doubt of taking it.

The electors of Liege, to the number of 9,700, were assembled on the 28th of January, to determine upon their union with the French republic, when their new attachment was proclaimed throughout the city by the sound of a trumpet.

The duke of Brunswick is resolved to make every attempt to efface the stain cast upon his character as a general. The king of Prussia has the same intention. He goes along the ranks of his soldiers, addresses all the companies, and endeavors to encourage them whom he calls the companions of the Great Frederick. "Shall these men (says he) who were accustomed to conquer, return with ignominy. Shall the succeeding year pass over without gaining any advantage to honor your bravery; and shall ye again retire without collecting one sprig of laurel? Soldiers! suffer not Europe to forget that you are Prussians."

The spirit of loyalty has been so much kept up in Wiltshire, that in a little village not five miles from Devizes, the fidler was burnt in effigy because he would not play "God save the king," at the burning of Tom Paine.

The language of the king of Prussia is insulting in the extreme, as he informs the Poles, "That he cherishes a hope from his pacific measures, that his troops will meet with a favorable reception."——How amiably pacific, when he means to invade and enslave the country! if England goes to war for the Bog, to preserve the balance of power, what will she not do, when a whole country is seized by two despots?

As a proof of the flourishing state of the Botany Bay colony, a letter has been published in several paper stating that they have an immense extent of excellent land, but no corn; pasturage in abundance, but no cattle; and that the climate is wholesome, but the people sickly.

A gentleman in office, being asked why ministers were lavishing so much upon this settlement, said, it was very natural for men in perilous situations to be providing for a snug retreat.

PARIS, February 25.

On the 17th instant l'Aimable, Rose, a privateer, brought an English vessel of 200 tons burthen, as a prize, into the harbour of Honfleur. The cargo is valued at 300,000 livres.

Petion has been erased from the list of members of the Jacobin club.

Baron de Stael, charged by the court of Sweden to acknowledge the French republic, has reached this metropolis.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 22.

The mode of raising three hundred thousand men was resumed, which is to be done by the directors of the departments.

February 23.

The minister of war announced a considerable advantage gained by the French army in the south. The particulars were brought by an express from General Biron, and are as follow: "Two thousand Austrians and Piedmontese had assembled at Sospello, with a design to seize the advanced posts before Nice. General Biron informed of their resolution, detached between 6 and 800 men, under the command of generals Dagobert and Burnet, to attack the enemy at Sospello.

"These two officers made their dispositions of attack with great skill, and compensated by their position for their deficiency of numbers. The attack was vigorous, and the defence obstinate. The enemies were finally repulsed. Fifty of them were either killed or wounded, and 300 Austrians taken prisoners—among whom is major Strafoldo, cousin to the general of that name, and several other officers."

General Bournonville appeared at the bar, and delivered a speech on his being appointed minister at war.—"There exist great evils," said he, "which are the result of past infidelity. Great remedies are necessary, and the time is short. It is only by multiplying our means and efforts that we can triumph over those obstacles which oppose our success. The armies wish only to conquer. Give them proper support, and we shall soon reach that equality, liberty, and happiness, which ought to be the object of our minister at war. I accept this important office with a resolution of returning to fight against the enemies of my country, with the brave soldiers I have quitted, if after all my efforts I cannot accomplish that end which you propose."

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American Affairs.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

Yesterday morning the French frigate, l'Embuscade, commanded by citizen Bompart, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 300 seamen, appeared off our bar; where she came to anchor.

L'Embuscade had a passage of forty two days from Rochfort.

This vessel was dispatched by the French republic with M. Genest, ambassador from the executive council of that nation to the President and Congress of the United States of America.

The French frigate l'Embuscade took one prize on her passage from France, namely, the brig Sally, from Nova Scotia to Barbadoes. The capture was made near Bermuda, but the prize has not yet arrived.

April 13. We understand, that his excellency the governor has given orders to have this harbor put into a temporary state of defence. Eight 18 pounders are to be sent down to Fort Johnston—and some works are ordered to be thrown up on Shoote's Folly, where several heavy pieces of cannon are to be planted.

The brig Morning Star, Capt. Fullarton, which was taken by the frigate l'Embuscade, on the 10th inst. came into this port yesterday; also, the prize brig Four Brothers, of Nova Scotia.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) April 16.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living in the county of Otsego, New York, to his friend in this county.

"I was separate a few rods from my brother huntsmen, on the south east side of Schohary mountain, which lies in the county of Otsego, in the pursuit of game, on the 15th of December last. As I was walking through a thicket of oak bushes, where there was but little snow on the ground, I unexpectedly found myself falling into the earth. I dropped my gun and endeavored to save myself with my hands, but to no purpose. I went down a distance of upwards of 63 feet, as was afterwards ascertained by measuring, without receiving any material injury, except bruising my elbows and thighs a little. I found myself in a cave upwards of 42 paces long, and about 20 wide. It was by mere accident my companions discovered me; as all the noise I was capable of making, could not be heard at the distance of a rod from the mouth of the cavity. My companions threw down one end of a rope to me—by making myself fast to it, I was, after much difficulty, drawn from the gloomy mansion. By the same rope the three men who were with me, were let down, by turn, to view the cave. It was as smooth inside as if it had been worked out by a stone cutter—and at one corner there was a small spring of genuine cold water, which gently empties itself out at the opposite corner. It is evident that some persons had been so unfortunate as to fall into this cave, and for want of assistance, perish in it—as we found a number of human bones on the bottom of the cave. The philosophic mind may here find ample employment in tracing out the original cause of a curiosity like the present. I think it exceeds every curiosity which I ever was spectator of, in the course of my life."

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Yesterday a pilot boat belonging to William Ross and Robert Fleeson, arrived from the Capes, and advises, that on Thursday morning, the French frigate l'Embuscade, captured the brig Little Sarah, Captain Lowry, bound from Philadelphia to Jamaica. a few leagues off Cape Henlopen.

The pilot also informs, that the l'Embuscade has likewise taken the ship Grange, in the bay of Delaware, from Philadelphia bound and belonging to Liverpool; and that the frigate, with these two vessels as prizes, were coming up to this port, and were within six leagues yesterday morning. The frigate lent two of her sailors, to assist Mr. Fleeson in bringing up his boat, as they had taken two pilots from him. We are further informed by the French sailors who came up in the pilot boat, that they had first chased the Little Sarah, with sixty men, in a boat; but the wind shifting, the frigate out-sailed the boat, and reached the brig before the armed boat. Captain Lowry attempted to run on shore, but was prevented.

The frigate has taken seven prizes on our coast: Four they have sent into Charleston, one to New-York, and two, as above mentioned, they are bringing up here.

The ambassador is not in the frigate but supposed to be on the road by land for Philadelphia. It was yesterday reported generally among our citizens, that instead of receiving Mr. Genet in the old accustomed etiquette of firing cannon, ringing bells, throwing rockets, &c. we are to meet him out of town with three cheers, and only thus welcome him as a fellow republican citizen. Persons are stationed on the road he is expected to pass, to come post here with information of his being near our vicinity. This intelligence we have from respectable authority.

This day, and Monday, the commissioners for holding a treaty with the hostile Indians will leave this city, on their route to the Indian country.

The taking of Breda, by Dumourier is thought a very surprising victory: for although it is a small town, it is most wonderfully fortified, and is surrounded by three broad and deep ditches, one inside the other, and the least of them as wide as one of our wharves in Philadelphia. The great French engineer, Vauban, could not take Breda in less than ten months, and even then it was reduced by famine to surrender: How different has been the success of Dumourier, who took it after a cannonade of a few hours! His army, however, was very strong, and the besieged were, many of them, more his friends than his enemies.

Extract of a letter, dated Dublin, March 4.

"The confusion the House of Lords are daily throwing this city into, by their arbitrary government, prevents me from getting forward. If any person reflects on their measures, they are summoned before their secret committee, and there examined by the lord chancellor, some of the bishops and lords that form that committee. An act has been lately passed, received the royal assent, and put into execution before Mr. Grattan knew any thing about it, enabling government to take the arms from every description of people who were suspected to be disaffected.

On Wednesday last the army went to the Liberty and took two pieces of cannon from Mr. Tandy's corps of volunteers—and yesterday the Hon. Mr. Butler, as chairman, and Oliver Bond secretary, to the society of United Irishmen, were summoned before the secret committee above alluded to, for publishing their opinion. They were fined 500l. each, and six months imprisonment: in consequence of which they were sent to Newgate, where they now are.

In Belfast they are nearly mad, and to attempt to disarm the volunteers there, would cause immediate rupture. Government is sending cannon down to the north, which indicates their suspicion that all will not terminate quietly."

The latest accounts respecting French affairs are by the way of Holland, under date of the 4th of March. From these it appears, that the French were generally successful, and carrying all before them; and although embargoes were laid in Holland, a Dutch ship laden with corn was chased going into a French port. The duke of York had arrived in Holland with 1500 British troops, to aid the combined armies under general Clairfait, who intends to raise the siege of Maestricht.

Abstract of Foreign News.

A body of French troops have taken by surprise Carlsburgh, the residence of the duke of Deux Ponts—the duke with his family had a narrow escape.

The Pope it is said has written a penitential letter to the national Convention—expressing his sorrow for the murder of M. Basseville, and acknowledging in fawning and abject terms the French republic.

The French it appears, have a fleet of nineteen sail of the line in the Mediterranean—Two French prizes captured by two British ships of war are estimated to be worth 70,000l.—Eight thousand Hanoverian troops are to march into Holland. It is reported that the Grand Signior is dead, and that his successor is going to renew the war against Russia.

The fortification of Choczim has been evacuated by the Austrians, and possession given to the Turks.

The new French constitution has been reported by the committee appointed to draft the same. It contains a bill of rights. The legislature is to consist of one House of Representatives to be elected annually; the executive, of seven principal officers, each to act as president alternately, for fourteen days. A new convention to be called in twenty years, to revise and improve the constitution. The army to be under the controul of the executive. The punishment of death for all private offences to be abolished, and all foreign conquests renounced.

Four English frigates were carried into l'Orient, one supposed to be an East Indiaman.

By the *PRESIDENT* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it appears, that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I have therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

And I do hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding, or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying

to any of them thoſe articles which are deemed contraband by the modern uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States, againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the courts of the U. States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 22d day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
Th: JEFFERSON.

Pittſburgh, May 11.

Joſeph Nicholas, Indian interpreter, ſome days ago, tranſlating to Guiach Sutha, an aged chief and warrior of the Six Nations, that part of Mr. Brackenridge's third volume of Modern Chivalry, in which he ſuggeſts that the making treaties, before a good ſcourging is given, will be of little avail; Hough! ſaid the ſavage, and ſeeming to reflect ſometime, *that is true.*

At all events it is certainly a humiliating thing to have inſtituted a treaty under the auſpices of Britain, that cut-throat kingdom, who firſt inſtigated the hoſtility of ſavages, and ſtill ſupport them, at leaſt, by furniſhing them with arms, to make war upon us. Who could have expected this at the concluſion of the late war?

A noble occaſion offers now to do ourſelves juſtice. Attack Canada, and drive the Engliſh out of it. It will help the French; it will bind them to us; the French, our natural, our true allies. Curſe on the policy that keeps us timid, and unjuſt in this particular. The mouſe in the fable, could gnaw the cord with which his benefactor the lion had been bound. Have we not even the ſpirit of a mouſe, to ſhew at leaſt our good will to this brave people by making the exertions in our power?

From a Correſpondent.

We hear nothing but lamenting and groaning ſince the news of the decollation of Louis Capet. This ſympathy of ſo many proves it a great degree of hypocriſy or of blindfoldedneſs among theſe groaners; I ſhall ſuppoſe favorably, that the few are hypocrites or deſigning men, and their diſtemper being an incurable one, I ſhall not apply a remedy to it. As to the diſeaſe of the many, I will make it my duty to remove it if poſſible, and if they are fond of commiſerating, I ſhall try to direct their tender feelings towards circumſtances that are really melancholy ones. It may be uſeful to put them in mind that princes, kings, monarchs and deſpots of all ſorts have ſpontaneouſly ſeparated themſelves from the ſociety of men, to ſlake their thirſt of power and ambition: as ſoon as they became maſters and invaded the rights and liberties of their like, they loſt at the ſame time, all the comforts and other advantages of citizens, having no more equals, all their friends vaniſhed and were metamorphoſed into as many flatters; love retreated from the heart of the latter as ſoon as fear took place in it. Kings themſelves were ſo ſenſible of it that they exerted at all times to unite together, and all kinds of private intereſt or policy whatever that put them at variance, gave way for a general union, when their perſonal intereſt was at ſtake; we have had a ſtriking inſtance of this being a fact, as ſoon as the French rouſed the rights of men againſt the formidable Coloſſus of deſpotiſm. If there are too claſſes of men in the world ſuch as kings and citizens; if each of thoſe claſſes are placed in different ſpheres, if their happineſs and other enjoyments are quite diſtinct and ſeparate from thoſe of citizens; if ſubjects are kept down at an immenſe diſtance from their maſters, without any participation to their advantage, why ſhould we ſympathize with the diſtreſſes of kings? Can we forget that we were once ſubjects of a king? That the French, and not their maſter, mingled their blood with ours in our battles? that we have ſuffered, nay, have been barbarouſly treated by kings; but that no kings did us any good out of a wiſh to do ſo. Without troubling our heads about the fall of men who would diſdain to take notice either of us or our misfortunes—Have we not too often cauſe for real grief? every month, ſometimes oftener, we hear of ſome innocent families being murdered by ſavages; we hear of women and children barbarouſly left mutilated and ſcalped, even ſometimes found alive in that dreadful ſituation. Here is the time of grieving; thoſe unfortunate ſouls were our friends, they were an additional ſtrength to us; far from being intriguing, from perjuring themſelves, from plotting with foreign powers to invade the liberties of twenty four millions of men; far from being monſters in the ſociety, the beſt part of them were uſeful and good men; perhaps, the one was innocently ploughing his field, the other ſuckling her child, when they both experienced the ſavage barbarity; but our king mourners are taking much greater concern in the decollation of a guilty king, than in the ſcalping and torturing of an innocent neighbour; they deprecate the ſavages leſs than the French. Thus theſe king-mourners dare to abuſe with the moſt inſolent expreſſions the character of the French republicans, while theſe very champions of the world are at the expence of their fortune and their blood, ſupporting alone the rights of men, againſt the combined efforts of the tyrants and ariſtocrats of almoſt all Europe. Weak ſouls, you would not mourn for the man had not fortune allotted him a ſceptre! My patience ends—We have indeed amongſt us too many depraved Iſraelites ready to worſhip the calf, provided it is made of gold.

Mr. Scull,

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NATHL. IRISH, Inſpector of Flour.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1793.

to any of them thoſe articles which are deemed contraband by the modern uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States, againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the courts of the U. States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 22d day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
Th: JEFFERSON.

Pittſburgh, May 11.

Joſeph Nicholas, Indian interpreter, ſome days ago, tranſlating to Guiach Sutha, an aged chief and warrior of the Six Nations, that part of Mr. Brackenridge's third volume of Modern Chivalry, in which he ſuggeſts that the making treaties, before a good ſcourging is given, will be of little avail; Hough! ſaid the ſavage, and ſeeming to reflect ſometime, *that is true.*

At all events it is certainly a humiliating thing to have inſtituted a treaty under the auſpices of Britain, that cut-throat kingdom, who firſt inſtigated the hoſtility of ſavages, and ſtill ſupport them, at leaſt, by furniſhing them with arms, to make war upon us. Who could have expected this at the concluſion of the late war?

A noble occaſion offers now to do ourſelves juſtice. Attack Canada, and drive the Engliſh out of it. It will help the French; it will bind them to us; the French, our natural, our true allies. Curſe on the policy that keeps us timid, and unjuſt in this particular. The mouſe in the fable, could gnaw the cord with which his benefactor the lion had been bound. Have we not even the ſpirit of a mouſe, to ſhew at leaſt our good will to this brave people by making the exertions in our power?

From a Correſpondent.

We hear nothing but lamenting and groaning ſince the news of the decollation of Louis Capet. This ſympathy of ſo many proves it a great degree of hypocriſy or of blindfoldedneſs among theſe groaners; I ſhall ſuppoſe favorably, that the few are hypocrites or deſigning men, and their diſtemper being an incurable one, I ſhall not apply a remedy to it. As to the diſeaſe of the many, I will make it my duty to remove it if poſſible, and if they are fond of commiſerating, I ſhall try to direct their tender feelings towards circumſtances that are really melancholy ones. It may be uſeful to put them in mind that princes, kings, monarchs and deſpots of all ſorts have ſpontaneouſly ſeparated themſelves from the ſociety of men, to ſlake their thirſt of power and ambition: as ſoon as they became maſters and invaded the rights and liberties of their like, they loſt at the ſame time, all the comforts and other advantages of citizens, having no more equals, all their friends vaniſhed and were metamorphoſed into as many flatters; love retreated from the heart of the latter as ſoon as fear took place in it. Kings themſelves were ſo ſenſible of it that they exerted at all times to unite together, and all kinds of private intereſt or policy whatever that put them at variance, gave way for a general union, when their perſonal intereſt was at ſtake; we have had a ſtriking inſtance of this being a fact, as ſoon as the French rouſed the rights of men againſt the formidable Coloſſus of deſpotiſm. If there are too claſſes of men in the world ſuch as kings and citizens; if each of thoſe claſſes are placed in different ſpheres, if their happineſs and other enjoyments are quite diſtinct and ſeparate from thoſe of citizens; if ſubjects are kept down at an immenſe diſtance from their maſters, without any participation to their advantage, why ſhould we ſympathize with the diſtreſſes of kings? Can we forget that we were once ſubjects of a king? That the French, and not their maſter, mingled their blood with ours in our battles? that we have ſuffered, nay, have been barbarouſly treated by kings; but that no kings did us any good out of a wiſh to do ſo. Without troubling our heads about the fall of men who would diſdain to take notice either of us or our misfortunes—Have we not too often cauſe for real grief? every month, ſometimes oftener, we hear of ſome innocent families being murdered by ſavages; we hear of women and children barbarouſly left mutilated and ſcalped, even ſometimes found alive in that dreadful ſituation. Here is the time of grieving; thoſe unfortunate ſouls were our friends, they were an additional ſtrength to us; far from being intriguing, from perjuring themſelves, from plotting with foreign powers to invade the liberties of twenty four millions of men; far from being monſters in the ſociety, the beſt part of them were uſeful and good men; perhaps, the one was innocently ploughing his field, the other ſuckling her child, when they both experienced the ſavage barbarity; but our king mourners are taking much greater concern in the decollation of a guilty king, than in the ſcalping and torturing of an innocent neighbour; they deprecate the ſavages leſs than the French. Thus theſe king-mourners dare to abuſe with the moſt inſolent expreſſions the character of the French republicans, while theſe very champions of the world are at the expence of their fortune and their blood, ſupporting alone the rights of men, againſt the combined efforts of the tyrants and ariſtocrats of almoſt all Europe. Weak ſouls, you would not mourn for the man had not fortune allotted him a ſceptre! My patience ends—We have indeed amongſt us too many depraved Iſraelites ready to worſhip the calf, provided it is made of gold.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Diſpoſal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

Shortly will be publiſhed,

A SERMON,

ON

PSALMODY,

By the Revd. JOHN BLACK,
of Marſh creek.

Price—One-eighth of a Dollar.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1793.

N. B. A few copies of the firſt and ſecond Volume may be had in this town.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treaſury *Warrant, directed to the principal ſurveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, ſufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more ſurveys, to the quantity of* 1000 *acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

POYNTELL's

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 21, *Second Street, South,*

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he conſtantly keeps up a ſtock of TEN THOUSAND PIECES for Sale, compriſing every variety of colours in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, ſuitable for every part of a houſe; the perfection attained in this Manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, livelineſs and durability of colours, variety in deſigns and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich Feſtoon and Narrow Borders, and Pannel Paper.

Printed directions for hanging the paper on the walls, are furniſhed to thoſe who have not an opportunity of procuring workmen acquainted with that buſineſs.

The Famous HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, and at the William Ewing's mill. He will ſtand the ſecond week in April at the laſt named place, and the week following at Metzger's, and then alternately at each ſtand during the reſt of the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Twenty one ſhillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon.—Grain will be taken in payment if delivered at William Ewing's mill, or ſubſcriber's houſe by the firſt of October next, at the following prices, viz. Wheat at 4*ſ.* per buſhel, rye 3*ſ.* Indian corn at 2*ſ.* or oats at 1*ſ*6. Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, nine years old, and ſeven-eighth blooded. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

Allegheny county, March 30, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakeſpear,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabethtown, at the reaſonable rate of Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4*ſ.* per buſhel, rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ*6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at any mill within ten miles of where the horſe ſtands, before the firſt of Nov. next.

Young Shakeſpear was got by Old Shakeſpear, an imported horſe, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horſe. He is a well formed cheſnut ſorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built, ſix years old this ſpring. Paſturage may be had at a reaſonable rate.

THOMAS M'CALHENEY.

April 22, 179‡.

The Famous HORSE

Young Sampſon,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, from Saturday until Tueſday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wedneſday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon; and for inſuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a buſhel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the firſt of October next.

Young Sampſon is a beautiful bright ſorrel, full 17 hands high, his ſire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for ſaddle or geers as any horſe whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.

April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this ſeaſon, 12*ſ*6 per cord, white oak, ſpaniſh oak and berch 15*ſ.* and cheſnut oak 17*ſ*6.

BY virtue of a writ of *expeditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Greenſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the 27th day of May next, the following valuable deſcribed Tracts of Land, ſituate formerly in the county of Weſtmoreland, but now in the county of Allegheny, on the bank of the Allegheny river, about five miles from the town of Pittſburgh.

No. 1. Containing 186 acres and 133 perches, with the uſual allowance; bounded by a tract in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Ewalt, and the Allegheny river.

No. 2. Adjoining the latter, ſurveyed upon application, No. 20, containing 506 acres and 26 perches, and allowance; whereon is the manſion houſe, late of George Croghan, decd.

No. 3. Adjoining the laſt deſcribed, containing 228 acres and 82 perches, and allowance.

No. 4. A plantation now in the poſſeſſion of Captain Heth, containing 453 acres, and allowance, adjoining the tract laſt deſcribed.

No. 5. A plantation containing 553 acres and 100 perches, and allowance, ſurveyed on application No. 23, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed place, with the reſpective appurtenances, as the ſame were reſpectively ſurveyed and returned, into the Land Office of Pennſylvania, for the ſaid George Croghan; all ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George Croghan, Eſq. deceaſed, at the ſuit of the executors of Joſeph Spear, Eſquire, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, April 29, 1793.

The executors of Joſeph Spear, Eſq deceaſed, conceive it their duty, to requeſt the creditors of his eſtate, to attend the ſale by themſelves or agents; as the lands above deſcribed are the only funds from which they can extract payment. The creditors or repreſentatives of George Croghan are deeply intereſted in the diſpoſition of this valuable property; it would be very pleaſing to the executors of Joſeph Spear, ſhould they attend.

A Reward of *TEN DOLLARS* for *Joſhua Giſt*, who deſerted from this garriſon the 27th ult. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort hair, his cheeks and ankles are ſwelled with the dropſy; his rout is ſuppoſed to be by Waſhington. It is probable he will paſs for one of the diſcharged.

SAMUEL ANDREWS,
Lieut. Comdt.

Fort Fayette, May 1, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

French Burr Mill Stones

OF the beſt kind, warranted by the maker, James Hickley, of Baltimore, (whoſe character in that line line is well eſtabliſhed in England, and was the firſt who undertook the manufactory in America) may be had delivered on the bank of the Monongahela any place from Devore's ferry down, on more reaſonable terms than they can be brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by the ſingle pair, by applying to James M'Call, one of the ſubſcriber's, near ſaid ferry, who will undertake for the punctual delivery thereof. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom and thereby encourage the undertaking, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the publics humble ſervants

JAMES HICKLEY,
JAMES M'CALL.

April 20, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

THE *ſubſcribers have for ſale a conſiderable quantity of prime Lands, ſituate on Chartiers creek in the county of Allegheny; they are well improved, and poſſeſs every advantage of ſituation as to market, places of worſhip, mills, ſtills, &c. they conſiſt of ſeveral tracts, ſome of which are within* 5 *miles of Pittſburgh, and the moſt remote not more than* 12—*they are well known by the name of Col. John Campbell's lands, for whom we offer them for ſale.*

Theſe lands will be ſold in large or ſmall tracts—one half the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, and bonds on intereſt, with ſecurity, for the remainder.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe can apply to either of the ſubſcribers.

PHILIP ROSS,
PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 17, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*